

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.

KIMBERLEY — GOLDFIELDS
BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.

W. M. HOWARD SMITH AND SONS (LTD.)
of FAST INTERCOLONIAL STEAMERS.

S.S. CHARLOTTE FENWICK.

PITT-STREET, Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231
MARKET-STREET, Nos. 73, 75, 77, 79, 81

GEORGE STREET, No. 489
Post Office Box 4077
Cable, Parcelly: LONDON, 14, Aldermanbury, E.C.

THE CASH SYSTEM IS OUR SYSTEM.—The only equitable system extant. It possesses the only advantage of the cash system. The many burdens which credit carries are here unknown, and the purchaser receives the full value for money.

FULL VALUE FOR MONEY.
It is a system which is daily growing in favour, and is worthy of all support.

WE SELL FOR CASH.
PARMER AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL CREDIT PRICES.—A shipment of these goods, but at all colours.

WINTER NOVELTIES.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
Much as can be said for Costumes or Military, or otherwise leading departments of fashion, no words of praise can adequately describe the goods on hand. In this department, to accompany the rich taste displayed in costumes, we have a large stock of mantles, in all the latest styles, elegant and in good taste. This fact has certainly been clear to the minds of our buyers, who have placed as for this department extra in the list of the best of times, and in of our earninging agreement.

JERSEY JACKETS.—A large shipment of these gowns, and some trimmings, have all qualities.

A very new issue, jersey, coloured plaid, trim, the COLLEGE JERSEY JACKETS in pink, with a small shag trimmed band and buttons.

QUEEN MANTLES in the new or old, trim, elegant, and in all the latest styles. These are in shapes, dolman, short, and stylish.

DOLMANS and COAT-SETS in the newest of COLLEGE PLUSTE, in all the latest styles, long, and very reasonable in price, speedily.

COAT-SETS of MANTLES, quite a novelty, very light, very warm, in colours dark green, brown, navy. Price only 4 guineas.

A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF MANTLES in plaid, in all the latest styles, and in all the latest styles. These are in the highest class.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS. Our shipments of these goods are of the highest quality. We would draw special attention to

these garments.

LADIES' JACKETS, 114, 64, 114 64, 114 64, and 21s. We are showing splendid value.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE LINES:—

500 CHILDREN'S JACKETS, 9s 6d

1000 LADIES' BLACK AND COLOURED CLOTH JACKETS, 10s 6d

LADIES' MACIN FORTER—In Dolman and Circulars, from 10s 6d to 12s 6d, extra quality in 14 guineas. The goods are available, and are worthy our highest recommendation.

FITTING MANTLES. In Dolman and Circulars. Antelope and Seal.

CHILDREN'S Purched Cloak in all sizes.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS in all sizes. Ready to go to great advantage.

SPECIAL VALUE.—Ladies' Brown Pellets, trimmed Macin, about 23s only. Every purchase a bargain.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL LINES TO CLEAR.

500 CHILDREN'S CUSTERS, all sizes; price, 4s 11d.

500 CHILDREN'S JACKETS, all sizes, Trimmed Plush, 10s 6d

1000 LADIES' BLACK AND COLOURED CLOTH JACKETS, 10s 6d

500 LADIES' COLOURED DOLMANS; price, 10s 11d.

SPK. DEPARTMENT.

A special show of our goods in this department, ex the Carriage and Massilia, for Reception and Dinner Dresses, without doubt the richest and most picturesque parcel ever exhibited. To describe clearly the variety and designs of these goods would be impossible; we can but at best only give a few words which may serve to show the value of the goods.

SHIRAZ VELVETS, SATIN VELVETS, in Cream and Navy White and black, Fawn and seal, Marine and Electric, Helio and other shades, and in all the latest fashions.

LYONS VELVETS or SATIN DUCHESSE to match.

PRINCE VELVETS, in two shades—Bronze and Helio, Grenat and Blue, and in all the latest fashions.

Myrle and Moroire, Seal and Serpent, Tabac and Electric, SHAVED PLUSH STIFFED OMBRE, ready to go to match.

Ombre, Helio and in all the latest fashions.

Black and Navy, Ombre, Seal and Sapphire, Moss and Coleus, Serp

VICTORIA VELVETENS—The demand for our well-known Victoria Velveteen is unparalleled. We note the arrival of the following goods, and we have secured a **SPECIAL PURCHASE OF BLACK OTTOMAN SILKS**—a new and beautiful pattern, and we have secured a special price. Not excepting this pattern, we have secured the following goods at a special price: **BLACK OTTOMAN SILKS**, 11 1/2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **COLOURED VELVETS**, all colours, grand value. **45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 13.60, 13.65, 13.70, 13.75, 13.80, 13.85, 13.90, 13.95, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.20, 15.25, 15.30, 15.35, 15.40, 15.45, 15.50, 15.55, 15.60, 15.65, 15.70, 15.75, 15.80, 15.85, 15.90, 15.95, 16.00, 16.05, 16.10, 16.15, 16.20, 16.25, 16.30, 16.35, 16.40, 16.45, 16.50, 16.55, 16.60, 16.65, 16.70, 16.75, 16.80, 16.85, 16.90, 16.95, 17.00, 17.05, 17.10, 17.15, 17.20, 17.25, 17.30, 17.35, 17.40, 17.45, 17.50, 17.55, 17.60, 17.65, 17.70, 17.75, 17.80, 17.85, 17.90, 17.95, 18.00, 18.05, 18.10, 18.15, 18.20, 18.25, 18.30, 18.35, 18.40, 18.45, 18.50, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, 18.70, 18.75, 18.80, 18.85, 18.90, 18.95, 19.00, 19.05, 19.10, 19.15, 19.20, 19.25, 19.30, 19.35, 19.40, 19.45, 19.50, 19.55, 19.60, 19.65, 19.70, 19.75, 19.80, 19.85, 19.90, 19.95, 20.00, 20.05, 20.10, 20.15, 20.20, 20.25, 20.30, 20.35, 20.40, 20.45, 20.50, 20.55, 20.60, 20.65, 20.70, 20.75, 20.80, 20.85, 20.90, 20.95, 21.00, 21.05, 21.10, 21.15, 21.20, 21.25, 21.30, 21.35, 21.40, 21.45, 21.50, 21.55, 21.60, 21.65, 21.70, 21.75, 21.80, 21.85, 21.90, 21.95, 22.00, 22.05, 22.10, 22.15, 22.20, 22.25, 22.30, 22.35, 22.40, 22.45, 22.50, 22.55, 22.60, 22.65, 22.70, 22.75, 22.80, 22.85, 22.90, 22.95, 23.00, 23.05, 23.10, 23.15, 23.20, 23.25, 23.30, 23.35, 23.40, 23.45, 23.50, 23.55, 23.60, 23.65, 23.70, 23.75, 23.80, 23.85, 23.90, 23.95, 24.00, 24.05, 24.10, 24.15, 24.20, 24.25, 24.30, 24.35, 24.40, 24.45, 24.50, 24.55, 24.60, 24.65, 24.70, 24.75, 24.80, 24.85, 24.90, 24.95, 25.00, 25.05, 25.10, 25.15, 25.20, 25.25, 25.30, 25.35, 25.40, 25.45, 25.50, 25.55, 25.60, 25.65, 25.70, 25.75, 25.80, 25.85, 25.90, 25.95, 26.00, 26.05, 26.10, 26.15, 26.20, 26.25, 26.30, 26.35, 26.40, 26.45, 26.50, 26.55, 26.60, 26.65, 26.70, 26.75, 26.80, 26.85, 26.90, 26.95, 27.00, 27.05, 27.10, 27.15, 27.20, 27.25, 27.30, 27.35, 27.40, 27.45, 27.50, 27.55, 27.60,**

[illegible]

Wool Clothing, Wool Wraps. Hundreds to select from, all colors, beautifully soft and warm, all sizes, manufacturers' prices.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HATS. Wool Hosiery, Bonnets, Mittens, Socks, Caps, Gaiters, Bootsies, Infants' Shoes, &c., &c., in endless variety and at remarkably low prices.

LADIES' Knitted House Jackets, with long sleeves, in black or navy blue.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

FARMER'S BLANKETS.

Our BLANKET DEPARTMENT is now complete, every article being well represented.

Our Guinea Blankets, as usual, are of marvellous value.

We quote the following lines, to which we would especially draw the attention of buyers:-

Heavy Winter Blankets for Single Beds,
\$6 00, 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d per pair
For Three-quarter Beds,
11s, 13s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d per pair,
For Full-size Double Beds,
17s, 21s, 25s, 30s per pair.

EIDER DOWN QUILTS.

HANDMADE ARCTIC DOWNS QUILTS. We have opened our Winter Stock of these goods, and would remind buyers of their great value.

1. ECONOMY.—Price being reduced. They are the cheapest form of Bed Clothing.

2. LIGHTNESS.—They weigh but 8 to 9 lbs.

3. WARMTH.—Equal in warmth to three pairs of Blankets.

4. DECORATIVENESS.—Will wear twenty years.

5. DURABILITY.—They will stand the roughest use.

6. PURITY.—Free from animal odour or smell, and can be washed without injury.

They can be had in the following coverings:-
Turkey Red Chintz
Sateen Reversible Chintz
Sateen both sides
Nil
Silk.

The following are sizes that can be had—50 inches x 22, 47 inches x 20, 72 x 46, 76 x 42, 78 x 42.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.
 CONTAINS a complete plan of that VINE-STREET, from Boundary-

NOTICE is hereby given that VINE STREET, from Common
lane to Shepherd-street, is CLOSED for Vehicular Traffic until
further notice.

By order of the Mayor. JOHN WHITEHEAD, Council Clerk.

Council-chambers, Darlington, 17th May, 1886.

THORNHILL. A Grand Estate, 6s monthly. Torrens' Title. Lithos. Burritt, 418, George-street.

General Merchandisa.

PORT WINE, good to finest Old Duks
Saffrey, fine pale to Amontillado
MADEIRA, good to very finest

COLONIAL WINES of all first-class brands, renowned
South Australian Wines, in great variety.
WHISKY—Our celebrated two, three, and four crown, in
bottle, bulk, or jar.
BRANDY—Finest old pale, from 10 to 40 years old
CHAMPAGNE—Pommery and Gremos, Louis Roederer,
Moet et Chandon, Gold Top, Ayas, Imperial, &c.
ALES and STOUT, of all the best brands.
PEACE and HARCOURT,
255, George-street.
CROSSLE and BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES
of every description; Breakfast Delicacies, Cane, Ham and
Chicken, Pork, Savoury Veal and Ham Pie, Oxford Brawn,
Salmon, Cutlets, Truffled Pot de Foie Gras, Truffled Birds, Larks,

Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover and Partridge, Preserved Game,
Fish, Meats, Fruits, Tongues, Sausages, Soups, &c., of every
description.

FEATE and HARCOURT,
255, George-street.

FINNIS and FISHER'S YORK HAMS: English and
Colonial Breakfast BACON; siltion, Cheshire, Gruyere,
Parmesan, Camembert, Roquefort, and BODALLA CHEESE.

FEATE and HARCOURT,
255, George-street.

STATION SUPPLIES.

TEAS—Good ration to fine breakfast

CONGOU - In chests, half-chests, and cases.
SILVER - Light cases, and double-stored fine
SALT - Rock and Liverpool, and double-stored fine
TORRICO, Eleme and Muscatel RAISINS
CURRANTS, and all Station Requisites.
PEATE AND HARCOURT,
335, Georgeo-street.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, and CO.'S BRANDY, dark,
and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and case.
GARRICK and CO., Agents.

COOPER and McLEOD'S Pale ALE, bulk and bottled
Jeffrey's Bulk Ale and bottled Ale and Stout
James Watson and Co.'s London Export Whisky, bulk and case
all sorts of brandy, bulk and case

Charles Laditte and Co.'s fine old Brandies, in bulk,
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

TO BUILDERS.—Best Flexible Steel Galvanised Wire
ROPE, 1 in. to 2 in. Breaking strain, up to 9 tons.
MITCHELL, and CO.,
Marquise-place.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.

For the CONVENIENCE of the PUBLIC,
MYERS and SOLOMON

will OPEN
THEIR ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
ALL DAY on the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
for the SALE of
FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.

ROYAL, ATLAS BRAND FAIRIE LONDON FIREWORKS
1s 9d and 2s 9d per gross
THIRP'N SIZE, 7s per gross
CHINESE GUNS, 10s per dozen packets
BOXES containing a NICE ASSORTMENT, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s,
30s per box

CASES, assorted, to form a LARGE and BRILLIANT DISPLAY,
£3 10s, £5, £7 10s, £10, £15, £20, £30, and £50 per case
LINE and SHIP ROCKERS
ASTEROID DITTO, ROCKERS with Floating and Peacock's
ROMAN CANDLES and FIREWORKS in endless variety
FIRE BALLOONS, CHINESE LANTERNS, WAX TAPERS, &c.
—
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
—
MYERS and SOLOMON,
Sole Agents for the whole of the above in all the
Australian Colonies,
530 and 538, GEORGE-STREET.

GLENLIVET WHISKY, very old, in bulk, bottle, or jar. H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.—Frontignan, Tokay, Grönach, Muscadine, Port, Sherry, Relding. H. S. Bird and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's Porphyry, equal to best imported. Stock, in cases 3 dozen pints, 15s 6d dozen; 2 dozen quarts, 21s per dozen.

H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

REAL YORK HAM, ENGLISH BACON, English, Boddala, Parmesan and Dutch Cheese, Preserved Fruits, Meats, Vegetables, and Fish of all kinds.

H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

TEA.—Half-chests and boxes, from ration to very finest.
H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

SUGAR.—Ration to finest white; Groceries of every description.
H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

ALCOHOL.—Bass, bottled by Foster and Read (Bull Dog); Tennent & Jeffrey's, A. Shavarin, Flensburg, and Lager of various brands. STOUT: Foster's, Bior's and Pig's Head.
H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

KINAHAN'S **1 L.** **WHISKY.**

KINAHAN'S **1 L.** **WHISKY.**
Pure, Mild, and Mellow, Delicous, and Very Wholesome.

Universally recommended by the Profession.

K INAHAN'S **LL** **WHISKY.**

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Prize Medal.

K INAHAN'S **LL** **WHISKY.**

29, Great Titchfield-street,
London, W.

BRANDY, Cognac, &c., &c.

BREVETED FRUITER, 100 George St., Victoria
 CIGARETTES—Crest, 250 Victoria, and "The Mission and
 Cie, date and place, in hand-sets, quarter-cases, cases, and flasks
 WHISKY—Long John Ben Nevie old and very old, and Hazen-
 dell, in quarter-cases
 QUEENSLAND RUM—Old Milton, headcasks and quarters
 CHAMPAGNE—Moreau and Neuvillie's Carte Blanche
 LONDON STOUT—Combe and Company's, quarts and pints
 BOTTLED ALE—Crest, 250 Victoria, and "The Mission and
 WOOD'S, FRANKS, Richards', pints and half-pints
 IRON BEDSTADS of every description
 LACKERED CASED TUBINO and Horse Shoes
 SWISS MILLING MILK, Egg and Semmlauer's, all numbers.
 GEORGE LLOYD.

Agent,
 Bridge-street, hampers.
HEDBLEWHITE and CO.'S LIST OF
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.
 Cooking Stoves, for Coal.
 Ditto ditto—Wood.
 Ditto ditto,—Gas.
 Ditto ditto,—Kerosene Oil.
 Combined Mangle and Wringer—"Phenix."
 Ditto ditto—"Atlas."
 Table Mangles, with Cloth.
 "Home" Washer, Mangle and Wringer combined.
 "Dolly" ditto ditto ditto.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Keystone" Washer Folding Ironing Tables Knife Cleaners Meat Cutters and Mincers Victoria Kettles Fruit Preserving Jars Peach and Apple Parers Jelly Tumblers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Keystone" Wringer "Eureka" ditto American Carriage Jacks Stepadders Oak Stable Buckets Extension Ladder Work Perforated Chair Bottoms Fire Lighters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carpet Sweepers Cylinder Churns Atmospheric ditto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubators Spring Blind Rollers Fretwork designs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABC Corn Shellers Beehives, &c. Money Extractors.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Price List,
at the DEPOT, 416, George-street, Sydney.

TO FARMERS.—The A B C CORNSHELLER,
No. 1, £2 10s; No. 2, £4.
THE PRIZE SHEPHERD,
HEDDELBWHITE and CO., 416, George-street.

TEAS.—4 and 1 chests superline and very fine boxes
and caddies on SALE. Thos. Stutchbury and Co., Kent-st.

WILSKY.—Tappit Hen, old mild Scotch, in jorams
Thos. J. Stutchbury and Co., 230, Kent-street.

WILSKY.—Hawthorn Blend, in cases, flasks, and
half-basks. Thos. J. Stutchbury and Co., agents.

CURRANTS, Elderberries, Raspberries, Dufres in boxes.
Fligs, Barcelona Nuts, Walnuts, &c. R. Almonds, Muscatels,
Jordan Almonds, &c. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 250, Kent-street.

CEMENT.—Several first-class brands on SALE. Thos.
J. Stutchbury and Co., 250, Kent-street.

DAIRYMAID MILK.—Swiss and English now land-
ing. Thos. J. Stutchbury and Co., 250, Kent-street.

KAPOK.—Best troble-dressed Java, 54d. per lb. by
bale. A. G. Aseher, 230, Clarence-street.

COOLATA WINE.—Bodega, No. 2, Hunter and
Hamilton streets. Glass Wine and Sandwich, &c.

FOR SALE, a large Exhibition Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFE; bargain. Apply 212, Castle-street.
TO RETAIL FRUIT DEALERS.—Prime fresh Tas-
manian Eating APPLES on SALE, 6s per case. Apply
immediately, BENNETT, LITTLE, and CO.,
97, Sussex-street.
TANKS, 200 and 400 Gallons, Ships' Iron Water Tanks,
cheap. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-street.

DONT MISS THIS CHANCE.
INCREASE OF PRICE.

Owing to the rapid advance of land in PERTH, the vendors of the **SUNNING HILL ESTATE** have decided to increase the price of all lots unsold on or after the 1st JUNE NEXT from £15 to £20. Those persons who therefore intend purchasing had better do so at once. Make no mistake, those who buy now will reap their reward hereafter. Read daily papers, which tell of the great strides Western Australia is making.

For terms and further information read general advertisement in Houses and Land for Sale column.

SUNNING HILL PRICES to be INCREASED,
owing to
RAPID ADVANCE of LAND in PERTH.

EDGECLIFFE ESTATE, WOOLLAHRA.
NEXT SATURDAY.
HIGH LAND close to **TRAM**, 20 feet **LANE**, **GRAND VIEW** of **TORRENS'** **TITLE**. **Extraordinarily** **easy** **terms**, **viz.**, **25** **deposits** and **20s** **per** **month**. **Call** **for** **a** **plan**.
BATT, RODD, and PURVES.

TIMORHILL.—A **grand** **Estate**, **60** **months**. **Torrens'** **Title**, **Litho**, **Buritt**, **416**, **George**—**ST.**

IF you **want** **beautiful** **views**, **fine** **sandy** **beaches**, and **bracing** **sea** **breezes**, **buy** **THE** **ARMOUTH**, which is **destined** **to** **elucidate** **BEAUTIFUL** **MANLY**. **LITHO**, at **Went** **and** **Wrench's**. **See** **advertisement** **in** **every** **Saturday's** **Issue**.

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aps from love | CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

[illegible]

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4.30 p.m.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. COPELAND, in reply to Mr. Abigail, read the following return as to the number of males and females in the various District Land Board offices throughout the colony:—**Permanently:** Clerks, 40; draftsmen, 7; total, 47. **Temporarily:** Clerks, 30; draftsmen, 7; total, 37. The number of Conditional Purchase Inspectors, both permanently and temporarily appointed, employed by the Lands Department in 1885 was 22, and in April, 1886, was 23. The number of 17 temporary Inspectors were specially appointed to work off the cases under the repealed Act.

Mr. DIBBS, in reply to Mr. Ewing, said that the equipment for the Cavalry Reserve had been ordered. It consisted of carbines, swords, belts, sword-knives, blades, buckles for carbines, numnahs or middle-cloths, and girths.

Mr. LYNE, in reply to Mr. Ewing, said that the plans for the Post-office at Ballina were in progress, and tenders for the work at Ballina were invited in three weeks.

Mr. DIBBS, in reply to Mr. Trickett, said that the Statutory Rules for the Land and Water Survey Act, 1885, under the Civil Service Act had not been passed by the House of Representatives. The provisions for the Survey of the Crown Land were made by the Survey of the Crown Land Act, 1885. The provisions for the Survey of the Crown Land were made by the Survey of the Crown Land Act, 1885.

Mr. COPELAND, in reply to Mr. Abigail, said that Mr. Marsh, the chairman of the Land and Water Survey Board, had reported the performance of his duties, the suspension dated from the 15th December, 1885. The Civil Service Board was at present considering whether an inquiry should be held into the case of Mr. Marsh. It was not yet decided whether the case would be decided, but it was anticipated that it would be shortly.

Mr. COPELAND, in reply to Mr. Abigail, said that the 44th of 1884 had been paid from the Consolidated Revenue to permanent officers in the Lands Department during 1885 and above the amount voted by Parliament for the same purpose. The amount was £10,000.

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part of the question, was put and carried on division by 34 to 24.

The amendment was therefore negatived.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means. The following resolution was proposed:—"That towards raising the supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid, from and after the 31st day of April, 1886, upon the several articles, goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the colony, enumerated in schedule A, and not enumerated in schedule B (including such as are now in bond), the duties of customs and excise, and the duties of the several existing customs duties. (The list of duties referred to has already been published.)"

Mr. G. A. LOYD moved as an amendment that all the duties of customs and excise should be levied with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"Council learned in law be now heard at the bar of this House on behalf of George Peacock, petitioner, to the printer of the Bill, May 18, 1886."

Mr. COPELAND said that if the proposal of the Government were carried they would have the effect of removing Mr. Peacock's name from the Bill. He had brought forward the Bill for the purpose of removing Mr. Peacock's name from the Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMSON moved that the hon. member should be ordered to withdraw the amendment without leave to bring the matter under the paper.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member was perfectly in order.

Mr. G. A. LOYD did not wish to say anything further beyond pointing out that an action had been taken by the hon. member, and that the hon. member was perfectly in order.

Mr. COPELAND, in reply to Mr. Abigail, said that the hon. member was perfectly in order.

Mr. W. A. BAKER said he should strongly object to counsel being heard on the question at the bar of the House. The hon. member was perfectly in order.

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if they deducted £200,000 from £1,120,000 they would find that his hon. friend proposed to raise £920,000 a year to pay off the deficit of £1,120,000. It would not be a year, (Mr. Reid.) He was willing to admit that taxation was removed on a former occasion, but how? All valorem duties were levied in 1855 to remove a deficit of £1,120,000, or eight hundred thousand pounds, but the duties were levied for eight years, and during that time not one single article of the amount derived from those duties was used to pay off the deficit. The money was all expended as ordinary revenue, and that would be the case in the present instance. Let them take the hon. member's own basis, and say the duties were to be removed in two years. He would say that, to establish such an enormous system of taxation, which was to reach the masses in such a vexatious manner—simply for two years? It was a waste of time on the people's part to discuss such a question. The duties of foreign trade into other channels, just for two years? He protested not only in the interest of the commerce of the country, but also in the name of the taxpayers of the country, that the Government would not do that. He would not do that. He would not do that. He would not do that.

Mr. BURNS asked whether the resolution would apply to the whole of the items, or whether it would be competent for the Government to make a selection of the items.

Mr. TRICKETT said that if the resolution—which applied to the printed resolutions—was agreed to it would not be in order to go back.

Mr. BURNS said he asked the question because it seemed to him that some of the proposals of the Government were imposed by hon. members.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON: I oppose them all.

Mr. BURNS thought the better course to adopt would be to deal with the proposals separately. (Mr. LOYD: Hear, hear.) He hoped the hon. gentleman would not attempt to divide the committee on the whole resolution.

Mr. PATRICK JENNINGS thought there was no doubt whatever that the resolution was a good one, and that it would be a convenient thing, if hon. members so desired it, to refer to any particular item of the schedule which they desired to expand.

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BASSINGTON.

More of Bevarin, I lately wrote to M. I want a date when the history of these people will be ready to medicine himself—as he is informed of the fact. I wish to accompany him to the Archduchess, when he leaves.

Special Advertisements

London, Feb. were read the third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. T. Dalton, member for Orange, entered the House for the first time during the session, and took the oath and his seat.

Mr. McCulloch presented two petitions from fruit-growers against the proposed duty on pulp fruit.

Mr. HUMPHREY, as a matter of personal explanation, and in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Sheehy during the previous session, relating upon the financial proposals of the Government, in which he had, he thought, been misapprehended, said that he, Mr. Humphrey intended to support the ad valorem and specific duties, because he was engaged in trade and was connected with Hudson Brothers, denied that he was engaged in trade, or that he was in any way connected with the firm of Hudson Brothers.

Mr. KERRIE moved the adjournment of the House to draw attention to the circumstances that, five

the amount due to the firm of Hudson Brothers of £25,000 at the completion of their contract in relation to the temporary water supply was retained or withheld by the Government. This, he considered, was a great hardship, and he thought the Minister for Works ought to see his way to paying a part if not the whole of the money to the firm, whose efforts in the successful completion of their contract had been of very great benefit to the city of Sydney and its suburbs.

Mr. LYNE admitted the great benefit which the temporary water supply had been, and would still be to Sydney and its suburbs, but explained that the amount of money retained by the Government had been retained according to the terms of the contract.

Mr. HADSON Bros. They had undertaken to carry out the work under a certain contract, and by that they were not entitled to the payment of this money for a certain term. All they were entitled to be paid they had been paid. He was, under the contract, compelled to withhold the amount of money referred to.

Mr. ABBOTT drew attention to a published statement of the delay of a train in consequence of action on the part of the Minister for Works, and the motion for adjournment.

Mr. ABBOTT brought up the report of the select committee on the Bishopscot Sale and Leasing Bill.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the committee of ways and means being read,

Mr. LLOYD, for Mr. Foster, moved as an amendment motion,—That counsel be heard at the bar of the House on behalf of George Peacock, in accordance with the prayer of his petition, on the subject of the proposed duty on pulp fruit.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS objected, and Mr. TROSBY pointed out that it was not competent for one hon. member to propose such a motion as this under hon. member if it were objected to. It was, however, competent for such a motion to be moved as an amendment on the motion to go into ways and means.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS moved that the House resolve itself into committee of ways and means, and in doing so said he did not think it was a subject which was proposed to be moved by Mr. Lloyd. It was expedient to the proper business of the House. The proposal to be heard at this bar was, he was informed, the result of a decision by the Supreme Court in regard to the Government's law. The financial proposals of the Government were before the House, and he was of opinion that it would be competent for the House to argue them on or by one, but he did not think the business of the House would be expedited by these perpetual interrupting motions.

Mr. LLOYD moved, as an amendment, that counsel be heard the bar on behalf of George Fawcett.

A discussion followed, and the amendment was negatived on division by 34 to 24.

The House then went into committee of ways and means.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS moved a resolution affirming

that there should be charged, collected, and paid from the 3rd April last, the fixed duties, and the ad valorem duties as proposed by the Government.

Mr. BURNS asked whether, if the House passed this resolution, any member could afterwards refer to particular duties proposed.

Mr. THORNTON explained that if the resolution were agreed to, it would not be in order to go back and refer to particular duties.

Mr. BURNS said that it would then be the better course to deal with the *nonconcessa* *seriatim*.

SIR PATRICK JENNINGS said it would be more convenient for the House to express an opinion with regard to every item at this stage rather than to wait the introduction of the Customs Bill. For the last six weeks the Government had been collecting duties merely by executive authority, and it was in the public interest that an expression of opinion should be given upon these duties and the matter decided as soon as possible. If it were not the will of Parliament that the duties should be im-

Mr. REID said that, as it was understood the whole of the Government proposals with regard to the Customs were before the committee, there should now be a discussion on the proposals as a whole, and he proceeded to condemn them as proposals which would double the tariff and make it bristly with anomalies, and in its effect upon trade be protective, and consequently injurious. But he not only looked at the inevitable result of these proposals upon the tariff; he

Mr. O'SULLIVAN advocated protection.

At this stage the committee adjourned to permit of Mr. A. G. Taylor, one of the members for Mudgee, entering the House and taking the oath and his seat.

On the committee resuming, Mr. HUNTER discussed the question of free trade and

protection, and explained the excessive nature of the Government proposals by pointing out that, if the ad valorem duties were to remain in force for two years, the amount derived by the Government would not only extinguish the deficit, but leave in the hands of the Treasurer a surplus of £730,000. That was premising the rate of expenditure did not extend beyond what it was at present. The Government, he was convinced, could do without all their proposed Customs duties.

Mr. NEILL hoped the Government would not take from their list a considerable number of those articles which would be productive of very little revenue, and that they would forego the ad valorem duties altogether.

Mr. BURKE spoke in favour of protection.

Mr. BAKER said he would to a great extent support the fixed duties, reserving to himself the right to object to some items, and perhaps endeavour to amend others. The ad valorem duties, also, would receive his support; and he would like to see them 10 per cent. instead

Mr. G. A. LLOYD condemned the Government policy, and protested against the great mass of the people having to bear the taxation proposed.

Mr. COPELAND defended the proposals put forward, and, in reply to those who charged the Government with asking for too much, contended that it was more probable the proposals would realise less than the Government required.

Some remarks were made by MR. CHASTICE, JR. J. H. YOUNG, and then, on the motion of Sir PARKE JENNINGS, the Chairman left the chair, and progress was reported.

The House adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past 11 until 4 o'clock p.m. the following day.

The House resolved yesterday, by a majority of 34 to 24 on a party division, not to

recently received from Mr. PRADOCK. The result is not perhaps surprising, seeing that the object for which the petitioner desired to be heard by counsel was that light might be thrown upon the facts of the case. The stronger the light that is thrown, not only upon the proposed duty on pulp fruit, but also upon every item in the tariff

of the Government, the better qualified should honor members be to give an intelligent vote upon that tariff. But it is hardly to be supposed that the wish of the Government has at any time been to obtain an intelligent vote upon the tariff. The Government has, through the PREMIER, persistently repudiated its intention to interfere with the growth of the trade of the colony. The Government

has with the same breath proposed a ...
framed to all appearance with the express

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purpose, not merely of checking the growth of our trade, but of shrivelling up the trade of the colony. It is fair to say that an intelligent vote in support of the Government tariff—a vote intelligently reconciling the action of the Government with the professions of the Government—has been opposed to the Government throughout. The interest of the Government has been to protect the character and tendencies of its policy. The purpose of the tariff was not to protect the character of the trade, but to protect the character of the Government. The purpose of the tariff was not to protect the character of the trade, but to protect the character of the Government. The purpose of the tariff was not to protect the character of the trade, but to protect the character of the Government.

Having disposed of Mr. Peacock, the Government proceeded to move in committee a resolution covering the whole of its indirect taxation policy. There was some force in the PREMIER's remark that as the new duties were being collected without authority from the law, it was expected that the authorities should be satisfied with as little delay as possible, and that, on the other hand, if the authority was to be refused, the refusal should come early, before the unauthorised collections had reached an inconvenient amount. At the same time the question has another aspect, as Mr. Reid rightly pointed out. The Government, in taking this course, put in the forefront of its policy the taxation that will bear most heavily upon the great mass of the population, pressing upon the artisan and the labourer at every turn, and, except as to the increase in the stamp duties, the taxation that is to bear upon the wealthy, who are supposed to pay less than their fair share of the cost of government, is for the time postponed. We admit the expediency of obtaining a decision upon the indirect taxation scheme with the least possible delay. The uncertainty that prevails upon the question is most injurious to trade. The continued collection of the new duties will be a gross interference with the rights of the public if they should be ultimately disallowed, and even the tardy refunding of the money will not afford complete redress. But all this goes to show, even more clearly than before, how lightly the public interests have been regarded by the Government. According to the PREMIER, the indirect taxation is to be temporary and nothing more. The indirect is to be permanent. The indirect is to make good the deficit, and cease when it has been removed; that is to say, about a couple of years hence. Yet for this temporary purpose the Government has laid violent hands upon the whole trade of the colony, and by its own confession has created so wide and so serious a disturbance, that the judgment of the House must be taken at once, before considering those permanent additions to our system of taxation which are required to equalise our revenue with our expenditure, to provide against future deficits, and to adjust the incidence of taxation upon a more equitable basis.

There are two main objections to the tariff of the Government. The first is that, inasmuch as it proposes to strain the whole commerce of the colony through a fine sieve, its tendency must be obstructive to the growth of that commerce, and in the direction of reducing its volume and extent. The Government, instead of seeking revenue from a few articles already taxed, and so causing no disturbance to trade, has chosen to collect duty upon almost every article that enters our ports, and thereby to set up the maximum of hindrance to the operations of trade. The next objection is that the Government tariff, whilst including heavily protective duties upon various articles, is generally favourable to protection, provides the machinery for protection, and prepares the way for the introduction of protection as the dominant policy of the colony. It has been a curious feature of the debate that no one has seriously attempted to meet the first of these objections, although it calls in question the sincerity and good faith of the Government, as pledged by the PREMIER in his printed address. It is no less worthy of notice, in connection with the second objection, that where support was given to the Government tariff, it was given by members who directly declared themselves in favour of protection, or expressed their liking for a measure of it, and acknowledged that these were the grounds on which the tariff met their views. If this fact does not throw doubt upon the good faith of the Government, it shows at any rate how different the ideas of the PREMIER and his supporters as to the true meaning and effect of the tariff are. The support is given for considerations which, influencing him in the preparation of the tariff, the PREMIER emphatically disavows. From the day when the financial statement was made, the true nature of the situation has been sufficiently plain. The Government, professing faithfulness to free trade, has provided an opportunity for "sneaking in protection"—to use the PREMIER's own words—and the advocates for protection, recognising the opportunity, have closed with it with an eagerness that proves how highly they appreciate the action of the Government, and how slight a value they attach to the PREMIER's words.

The policy of retaliation has found an ardent advocate in Mr. COPELAND. Any lingering doubt as to the direction in which that hon. member's fiscal opinions were tending are certainly dissipated. We need take little notice of his protestations of being a sound freetrader when we find them allied with proposals of the most adverse character. It may well be pointed out that the inconsistency of the speech delivered by Mr. COPELAND on Thursday last has been rarely equalled. He declared that he was not an advocate of protection, then argued in favour of a "homoeopathic dose" of it, and a little later affirmed that the people as a whole, the poor especially, would not suffer even if this five per cent. duty had a "highly protective effect." It is absurd to ask intelligent men to believe assertions so contradictory as those made by Mr. COPELAND. How could he reconcile his announcement of a "change which had taken place in his political views" with the assertion that he was a thorough freetrader as Mr. Reid? Those

must be strange opinions that after undergoing a "change" remain unchanged. Mr. COPELAND's speech makes it a very difficult matter for the Government any longer to contend that their proposals are strictly on the lines of a free-trade policy; indeed, as Mr. COPELAND is himself a member of the Government, it may be said that the Government itself is beginning to admit their protective character. There is a distinct gain in this new position, for the character of the tariff proposals once admitted, they can be debated and decided on the simple issue of their merits.

What is this policy of retaliation? There need be no hesitation in affirming it to be one of the most absurd and impotent weapons ever wielded by a public man. It affirms that if one country is destroying the trade between itself and another country, that that other country shall also adopt a policy of destruction, and do its best to annihilate the remaining trade. It demands reciprocity as a Protestant might demand of a Roman Catholic that he should turn Protestant, under the penalty, in case of refusal, of the Protestant turning Roman Catholic. It demands reciprocity, in complete ignorance of the fact that there is a natural law, over-riding men's laws, that compels a country to buy to the extent to which it is able and willing to sell. How is it that some people do not see that, spite of all their customs barriers, protectionist countries yet import in proportion as they export? If Victoria is not willing to buy from us all that we might sell to her, that unwillingness reduces the trade on both sides, and we must undoubtedly suffer with Victoria. But because Victoria unwisely follows a policy that limits our mutual trade, shall we forthwith say, "We are not making as much profit out of this trade as we might but for your policy, therefore we will make still less." We can damage Victoria, but we cannot do without inflicting damage on ourselves.

Mr. COPELAND confesses himself a disciple of Lord SALISBURY. Does he know that, speaking at Newcastle on October 12, 1881, the noble Lord said that the food of the people and the raw materials of industry must "both be held sacred" from duties? It will be at once obvious that Lord SALISBURY has committed himself to very little, for it is estimated that of the British imports about ninety per cent. consist of articles that he says must be held "sacred." It is merely this balance of ten per cent. that Lord SALISBURY proposed to tax, or rather, to be more exact, expressed himself as ready to consider the desirability of taxing. We fancy that, after all, Mr. COPELAND will not gain much from his use of Lord SALISBURY's name. Will Mr. COPELAND hold the "food of the people and raw material" as "sacred" from duty? It does not appear so, for he is willing to tax almost everything in the alphabet of trade, certain agricultural produce excepted; to him scarce a thing is "sacred" from duty. If he would sail under true colours, he must confess that those he has hoisted differ widely from those of Lord SALISBURY. But suppose Mr. COPELAND, after all, expresses himself willing to limit his retaliatory schemes to the lines of Lord SALISBURY, what then? Nearly all our manufactures come from England, and as our produce of all kinds—wine excepted—is there admitted free, reciprocity requires that these manufactures should not be taxed. How is it, then, that we find Mr. COPELAND bringing his retaliatory weapon, in the shape of taxes on English manufactures, down on the head of Lord SALISBURY in the fashion he does? It seems but poor payment for his teaching. Victoria is the country that Mr. COPELAND is specially anxious to bring to her "marrow-bones." She chiefly sends us agricultural produce. If this is "sacred" from duty in the mind of Mr. COPELAND, why his anger? If it is not "sacred," why did he not urge the virtues of retaliation in favour of Mr. CLARKE's motion?

The more the statistics of our import and export trade are examined, the more inexcusable appear such attacks on Victoria as the one made by Mr. COPELAND. The hollow cry of Victoria draining us of money will not stand examination. It is not seen that we not only buy flour and other goods of Victoria for ourselves, but for other colonies as well. Have not our free-trade policy and our geographical position made us the merchants of the Pacific, and should the purchases required for this trade be a cause of anything but rejoicing? However deeply we may regret the mistaken policy pursued by Victoria, it is wise never to forget that by her readiness to sell she is compelled to buy, and that if we wish her to be a buyer on a larger scale we can compel her to be so by giving her fuller opportunities of being a seller. It is certainly in our power to restrict the trade still further; but why should we do so? We would stop at once without legislation if it were not profitable. Mr. COPELAND has gone so far wrong as to say the Victorian stock tax is paid by the sellers in this colony, instead of by the Victorian purchasers. The fallacy that underlies this assertion has been so often exposed that it need only now be mentioned as evidence of the poverty-stricken statements brought forward by Mr. COPELAND.

The strongest argument against a policy of retaliation is its impracticability. If we are to govern our external trade on the policy of "reciprocity or retaliation," ten times our present Custom-house staff and expenditure would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the position. The tariffs of no two colonies are alike, consequently we should have to frame as many tariffs as we had customers. Reciprocity and retaliation measured out on a fixed scale would become rather ludicrous. We should have to charge duty, say, on boots and shoes, all the way from nothing, to five, ten, twenty, or fifty per cent., perhaps more; and the amount of duty on butter would have to be fixed at more or less pence per pound in proportion to the fiscal unkindness of the countries from whom we bought. Of course when retaliation is begun in earnest it cannot be kept within limits; retaliation begets retaliation; consequently, the more complicated a tariff, the more numerous the changes. A retaliation scheme would not be complete if it were confined to the trade with the neighbouring colonies, yet we fear Mr. COPELAND has forgotten the fact that this colony cannot trade direct with foreign nations, and that even Lord SALISBURY would not consent to our entering upon a fiscal warfare with the world at large.

The progress report of the COMMISSIONER for Railways for 1885 shows that the railway system is becoming increasingly productive. With the

opening of new lines into sparsely-populated country the result cannot be otherwise. The mileage during the year was increased from 10,170 to 17,000, the additional capital invested on the completed lines being £1,751,138. Where in 1884 the net earnings had to be set against a capital stock of £20,080,138, in 1885 they had to be set against £21,831,276. Although there was this very considerable increase of a million and three-quarters sterling in the capital invested, the gross earnings proved to be only £88,131 in excess of the total for 1884. There was, in other words, only an increase in receipts of 4.2, as compared with an increase in capital stock of 8.7 per cent. This comparative deficiency of receipts is attributed to bad seasons and depression in the producing interests. It might be supposed that the additional mileage would give more than the loss caused by these causes, but can only be known to the railway authorities. For the satisfaction of the public it would be as well if the receipts and expenditure of these new extensions were kept separate, so that it could be seen how far they paid. Again, if we look at the working expenses, we find an increase of £156,894, or 12 per cent. So large an increase against an increase of only 4.2 per cent. in the gross receipts is a very unsatisfactory feature. What has been the cause of this great increase will be explained, doubtless, when the full report is published. In the meantime, however, the large addition to the working expenses, and the much smaller increase in the receipts, have resulted in a decrease in the net earnings of £784,978 in 1884 to £710,215 in 1885. Instead of earning 4.26 per cent. on the capital expended, as in 1884, the railways last year only earned 3.37 per cent. A falling-off of nearly 1 per cent. in the course of twelve months is undoubtedly an unpleasant result, especially as the railway traffic of 1884 was by no means satisfactory. No doubt, as the report indicates, the main cause of the decline in the unproductive character of the new extensions of railway. And although it is true that the unproductiveness will only be for a time, it is very evident that in future we shall have to proceed with a little more circumspection in the matter of railway extension.

For several years past the tendency of the bulk of the wool trade towards Sydney has been exhibited in the annual export figures. It has been claimed over and over again that Melbourne was destined to be the great wool emporium of Australia. Even the increasing figures of the New South Wales export lists and the diminishing figures of those of Victoria have not dispelled the illusion. Within a week past the trade of Melbourne can recover the trade of the colony of which she is the capital. Although the complete returns are not yet to hand, the figures are sufficiently so to show that this year, from Sydney, a larger export of wool will be made than from any other Australian colony. According to Messrs. R. Goldsborough and Co., the exports to date, from Sydney, amounted to 324,478 bales; from Melbourne, to 306,034 bales. From Sydney there was thus an export of 27,000 bales more than from Melbourne, the Victorian export showing a decrease for the year of 17,944 bales, and the Sydney export an increase of 51,091 bales. This year there has been a more marked increase in the recovery of trade by Sydney than in any previous year. Five years ago Melbourne exported 329,000 bales, or 102,000 bales more than went from Sydney. Four years ago Melbourne exported 339,000 bales, or 99,000 bales more than Sydney. The following year the advantage of Melbourne was lessened to 50,000 bales. The year after that to 10,000 bales. Last year, owing to the drought in our territory, Melbourne improved her position, and exported 37,000 bales more than Sydney. Now we have to record the fact that Sydney heads the list to date, with 27,000 bales. The increase in this colony is of course due largely to the extension of our railways to our southern districts, and it is satisfactory to find that at last Sydney takes her place as the chief wool emporium of Australia. The advantage which she has been claiming is every reason to believe will become more marked from year to year, as our railways more fully grasp the trade of the colony.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the earliest of yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly was an effort to have counsel heard at the bar of the House, on behalf of Mr. George Peacock, against the proposed duty on pulp from the motion relating to this subject, which stood upon the business paper for the day. Mr. Peacock, in his absence, moved by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, but Sir Patrick Jennings raised an objection, and the Speaker pointed out that such a motion, if opposed in any way, could not be moved by one member for another. This decision of the Speaker appeared to be in complete accord with the wishes of the Government, which opposed the motion on the ground of its being a matter of internal management. The Opposition, who were loud in expressions of dissent, Mr. Lloyd, under the direction of the Speaker, then moved a motion similar to that intended to be moved by Mr. Peacock as an amendment on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, and this gave rise to a long discussion with the result that the amendment was rejected. On the side of the Government, it was argued that if every objection was maintained in relation to the new fiscal policy, it would be heard at the bar of the House, the matter would never be brought to an end; that the motion was one which proposed to make the Assembly a House of Appeal against a decision of the Supreme Court; and that as the Government proposals would put forward no new principle, it could be fully presented to the House, and in this way the Government maintained against it stated with quite as much effect as could be done by counsel. The amendment was negative on division by 54 votes to 24.

The debate upon the financial proposals of the Government in Committee of Ways and Means was resumed in the Legislative Assembly last evening, and was continued until nearly half-past 11, when progress was reported. The discussion was upon the proposed fixed duty on the sale of alcohol, a resolution of the Government to the effect that the duty on spirits should be moved, and in this way the Government maintained against it stated with quite as much effect as could be done by counsel. The amendment was negative on division by 54 votes to 24.

The strongest argument against a policy of retaliation is its impracticability. If we are to govern our external trade on the policy of "reciprocity or retaliation," ten times our present Custom-house staff and expenditure would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the position. The tariffs of no two colonies are alike, consequently we should have to frame as many tariffs as we had customers. Reciprocity and retaliation measured out on a fixed scale would become rather ludicrous. We should have to charge duty, say, on boots and shoes, all the way from nothing, to five, ten, twenty, or fifty per cent., perhaps more; and the amount of duty on butter would have to be fixed at more or less pence per pound in proportion to the fiscal unkindness of the countries from whom we bought. Of course when retaliation is begun in earnest it cannot be kept within limits; retaliation begets retaliation; consequently, the more complicated a tariff, the more numerous the changes. A retaliation scheme would not be complete if it were confined to the trade with the neighbouring colonies, yet we fear Mr. COPELAND has forgotten the fact that this colony cannot trade direct with foreign nations, and that even Lord SALISBURY would not consent to our entering upon a fiscal warfare with the world at large.

The progress report of the COMMISSIONER for Railways for 1885 shows that the railway system is becoming increasingly productive. With the

move, and to the third that provision would be made to meet these claims in the Amended Civil Service Act. Mr. Kerrier drew attention to the Legislative Assembly yesterday to the circumstances that the Government had retained from Hudson Brothers, since the completion of their contract for bringing the temporary water supply from the Nepean to Sydney, the sum of £23,000. This Mr. Kerrier regarded as a very great hardship, if not a positive injustice. Mr. Kerrier, the Minister for Works, however, explained that this amount had been retained, the course the Government had taken was in accordance with the contract entered into with Hudson Brothers. They had undertaken to carry out their work under a certain term, and by that they were not entitled to the payment of this money until the expiration of a certain term. All that the firm were entitled to they had been paid. He would be very glad if the money retained could be paid them, for he regarded the water brought by these temporary works as a very great blessing to the city and the suburbs; but the money had been withheld according to agreement, and if he had not withheld it he would have been considered responsible by members of the House generally.

Two new members, or members who had not previously attended the House during the present session, took their seats in the Legislative Assembly last night. The first of these was Mr. Thomas Dalton, one of the representatives of Orange, who, after having been elected, took his seat on the Government side of the House, below the gangway; and the other was Mr. A. G. Taylor, one of the members for Mudgee. Mr. Taylor's appearance was the signal for some cheering from the Opposition, and this was renewed when he took his seat on the back bench immediately behind Sir John Robertson; but the demonstration was not of a very pronounced description.

The Premier proposed to change the course hitherto followed in dealing with business in the Legislative Assembly to Friday nights. It has always been the practice to deal with general orders of the day which relate principally to the reading and discussion of bills, and then to pass on to the consideration of the notices of motions; but Sir Patrick Jennings proposed that precedence shall be given to the consideration of orders of the day and of motions alternately. That is to say, that orders of the day shall take precedence on Friday, and notices of motions on the following Friday, and so on alternately each succeeding Friday. He has given notice of motion on the subject for to-day.

THERE are four questions on the business paper of the Legislative Council for to-day, followed by two notices of motion. The first motion is in the name of Mr. Farnell, and has reference to the production of all minutes, papers, tenders, &c., in regard to the construction and erection of a post office dock in the Harbour of Melbourne, and the second is in the name of Mr. Dalrymple, in regard to a bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act. There are four orders of the day on the paper—namely, the second readings of the Muswellbrook Cattle Sale Yards Bill, Wyatt Estate Leasing Bill, and Barker's Estate Bill, and the third reading of the Divorce Extension Bill. There are several notices of motion, and one of these is in the name of Mr. Dalrymple, in regard to a bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act. There are four orders of the day on the paper—namely, the second readings of the Muswellbrook Cattle Sale Yards Bill, Wyatt Estate Leasing Bill, and Barker's Estate Bill, and the third reading of the Divorce Extension Bill. There are several notices of motion, and one of these is in the name of Mr. Dalrymple, in regard to a bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act.

A MEETING of the Executive Council was held yesterday, and the case of the criminal Henry Neville, sentenced at the Wagga Wagga Circuit Court to death, for murder, was considered. It was decided to commute the death sentence to one of imprisonment for life, the first three years in iron.

MINISTERS met in Cabinet yesterday morning and considered various matters. A proposal was submitted by the Colonial Secretary (Hon. G. R. Dibbs) to give a site near Dawkins battery, at the foot of George-street, for a Naval Hospital, and we understand that it was favourably entertained.

The funeral of Mr. Hugh George, who was general business manager of the *S. M. Herald* for eight years, took place yesterday afternoon at the Waverley cemetery, and was numerously attended, among those present being Sir Patrick Jennings, the Hon. G. R. Dibbs, and Mr. Dalrymple. The service at the grave was read by the Rev. W. Hough, and this was followed by members of the Sydney Liedertafel, under the able conductorship of Mr. J. A. Delaney, singing a chorale from Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," and afterwards contributing Sullivan's part song, "The Long Day Closes."

The following notice of Lord Erskine May, whose death is reported in our cable news, is taken from "Men of the Time":—"Mr. May, Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brewster, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1841, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1849, Taxing-clerk of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as clerk, assistant, in 1850, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1890, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1898. Sir T. E. May has written 'A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of the House of Commons,' 1844, which, being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled 'Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Despatch of Public Business in Parliament,' published in 1849; another pamphlet, 'On the Consolidation of the Election Laws,' in 1850; and 'Constitutional History of England,' in 1857. In 1854 he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the 'Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons,' which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; he has written 'The History of the House of Commons,' the 'Law Magazine,' and other reviews. He recently resigned his position in the House of Commons, and was appointed to the Upper House.

The weather yesterday was unsettled, and at times the sky had a very threatening appearance, the wind also being unsteady in force and variable in direction; but the quantity of rain that fell was small. From many parts of the colony the reports yesterday showed that rain was falling, and that the weather generally was cloudy and gloomy, with light winds and smooth sea.

A PROGRESS report for 1885 on the Railways of New South Wales, from the Commissioner for Railways to the Minister for Public Works, was laid upon the table of the Assembly last night, and will be found elsewhere. It shows a considerable falling off in the net return to the capital expended, caused it is believed by the bad seasons and consequent depression, and the present unprosperous character of some of the extensions. The decrease was compared with the return for the year 1884 is '93 per cent., the return to capital expended having been for the past year 8.37 per cent. as against 4.20 in 1884. During the year 1885 extensions covering a distance of 114 miles were opened, which, added to the extensions in operation at the close of 1884, increased the total mileage opened for traffic to 1,182 miles. There were in addition 408 miles in course of construction, nine of which have been brought into operation during the currency of the present year.

THEIR Honours Sir James Martin, C.J., Mr. Justice Fawcett, and Sir George James, continued the hearing of Equity appeals. The appeal of Dambicki v. Tucker, in which the defendant takes exception to the decree of his Honour the Primary Judge that the plaintiff is a partner with him in the *La Mascotte* mine, Temora, was continued to the next day. Before counsel for the respondent had finished arguing the case, the Court adjourned in order that the parties might consider whether it was not advisable to settle. His Honour the Primary Judge gave judgment in the suit Doyle v. Sheehy and another, and ordered the defendant Stephen to convey certain reclamations in Woolloomooloo Bay, to the plaintiff. His Honour held that the subject matter of the suit had been decided in *Steehan v.*

Dorpie, which was tried in 1882, and therefore the defendant Stephen to pay plaintiff's costs between attorney and client. A petition under Wadlow and others v. Fuller and others stands as part heard. Their Honours, before the rising of the Court, intimated that the extension of the term would be ordered as announced last week. The first sittings will be consequently postponed for a week.

The Divorce Sittings were continued yesterday, before His Honour Mr. Justice Wilmshurst and a special jury of twelve. The defended case of Thompson v. Thompson and Fowler, a Bathurst case, occupied the whole day, and the petitioner's case was closed when the court adjourned. This is the first defended case this sittings, and the first jury case since Horvitz v. Horvitz in 1883.

The Insolvency Court, yesterday, the Chief Commissioner said he desired to draw the attention of the legal profession to the desirableness of petitions for sequestrations of estates being presented before half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. He stated that on the previous day no petitions were presented at that time, but when he rose from the court at 4 o'clock he found four waiting for him, one of which was dated a week previously. It was desired that all petitions should be presented directly they were signed, that executions or other matters might not interfere with creditors' interests.

In another column will be found some additional particulars from our special reporter, in connection with the Molongolo goldfield.

The annual meeting of the Sydney branch of the Geographical Society of Australasia, was held last night in the rooms of the Royal Society, Sir Alfred Stephen presiding. The evening was mainly occupied in a discussion as to the advisability of adopting a federal constitution, and it was decided by a majority that this question should be referred to a special meeting. It was also agreed that a copy of the amended constitution should in the meantime be forwarded to each of the members. The president, Sir Edward Strickland's address, the financial statement, and the election of an auditor were also postponed.

In connection with the Sydney City Mission a very successful temperance meeting was held in the Ragged School, Waterloo, on Monday evening. The building was filled to its utmost capacity, and it is estimated that some 200 people were unable to gain admission. Mr. W. Crane, S.M., presided. The major part of the programme consisted of songs, recitations, &c., by friends of the mission, all of which were well received. The Rev. W. H. Howe (United Free Methodist) delivered an excellent address. The Rev. E. Adams (Congregationalist) was also present, and assisted in the meeting. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by 44 persons signing the temperance pledge.

The present paramount subject of Western Australia, its resources, generally, and Kimberley goldfields, in particular, was treated in an exceedingly interesting, exhaustive, and instructive manner, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last night, by Mr. Joseph Mackay, an old colonist, to an attentive audience, who patiently listened for a couple of hours to the lecturer, who had not then exhausted his budget of interesting matter, the audience unanimously requesting the lecturer to resume the subject at an early night, promising to use their individual efforts to secure a crowded house should the lecturer agree with their request.

At the quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons under the English Constitution, held on the 17th instant, a resolution was arrived at in favour of giving the sum of 50 guineas in aid of the Lingwood Colliery relief fund, and that amount has been handed over on behalf of the D. G. Lodge by the D. G., Master John Williams, Esq., J.P., to the secretaries of the fund.

On Monday evening a sale of work and concert in aid of the diocesan Relief Society took place in this building. The sale was well patronised, and the ladies who presided were kept busy until the concert commenced. The programme consisted of solos, choruses, and recitations, those who took part being principally members of the Hand of Hope. All acquitted themselves creditably, and a very pleasant evening was spent by the friends present.

A BALLOT was taken on Monday night for the election of six directors of the Sydney Savings Cooperative Society, in place of the following gentlemen, who retired by expiration of time, but were eligible for re-election:—Messrs. William Henderson, Robert Wisdom, Charles A. Goodrich, W. H. Read, S. M. Mowle, and Archibald C. Fraser. The ballot, which was not made up until last night, resulted in the return of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. W. H. Read, C. A. Goodrich, A. G. Fraser, S. M. Mowle, and A. C. Fraser, and A. C. Fraser. The ballot, which was not made up until last night, resulted in the return of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. W. H. Read, C. A. Goodrich, A. G. Fraser, S. M. Mowle, and A. C. Fraser.

YESTERDAY morning the schooner Mary Ogilvie returned from her visit to Lord Howe Island, bringing a cargo of bananas, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, &c., and a number of passengers. The schooner was met by the island boat, and the general health was good. The vessel had a very stormy passage coming back to Sydney, but was not seriously damaged.

A COURT for hearing appeals against the assessments made by the valuers to the municipal council of Prospect and Stereowood, was held at the Parramatta Court-house yesterday, the presiding magistrates being Messrs. A. T. Holroyd, H. Byrnes, F. S. Ryan, and J. Whitcomb. Forty-four appeals were set down for hearing, and 40 of these the assessments were upheld, the other two being struck out.

The weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Licensing Bench was held yesterday at the Central Police Court, the presiding magistrates being Mr. Fisher, S.M., and Mr. Macdonald, L.M. An application for the transfer of the license of the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Globe, from William Haynes to James Hall was refused. The application of Annie Southern for the license of the Royal Exchange Hotel, Harris-street, Uxbridge, under the 15th section, was granted. The following applications for transfers were granted:—Isaac Banks to Frederick Schultz, Evening Star Hotel, George-street, Waterloo; and Timothy Mackay to Alexander Ireland, Daniel Lambert Hotel, Newtown. The application for the transfer of the license of the Union Hotel, from Solomon Solomonson to Elizabeth Parfitt, was postponed for a week. The license of Catherine Devir and Alicia Murphy, under the 15th section, for a colonial wine licence, Regent-street, Redfern, and the Hand and Heart Hotel, Glebe-road, were granted. A renewed booth license for the Japanese exhibition was granted to Arthur Brett. A number of hawkers', pawnbrokers', and auctioneers' licenses and music permits were also granted.

PUBLICANS in the metropolitan district should notice that their applications for renewal must be lodged with the District Inspector, Waterloo Police Station, not less than four days before the 15th June, for those to be heard at the Water Police Court; and the 15th June for those to be heard at the Central Police Court.

The following cases were treated at the Sydney Hospital yesterday:—Henry Brennan, labourer, was admitted suffering from injuries to the nose, face, and head. The man sustained the injuries through a tree having fallen upon him at the relief works for the harbour, played at Manly. William Henry Howell, labourer, was admitted suffering from the effects of contused wounds on the back of the head. He alleged that the wounds were inflicted with stones thrown by three women. A youth named Charles Cavenagh was accidentally stabbed over the right knee-joint by a fellow-employee at Messrs. Dixon's tobacco factory. Dr. R. Westrum dressed the injury and admitted the patient. A labourer named Martin Madden was admitted with a cut on the forehead, and a cut on the back of the head, and a cut on the back of the head. A case of cement fell upon the foot of a man who was at work at the intersection of the Bondi sewer at Douglas-street.

On the 11th instant we published a cable message from our London correspondent, in which reference was made to a rumour that "Lord Walsley and Lord Charles Beresford intend to resign their commissions and lead the Ulster Loyalists if home rule is granted to Ireland." Neither, it was added, had denied the truth of the rumour. In connection with this subject the following telegram, published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of April 12, may be taken as an interesting question:—"London, April 11.—Lord Walsley in speech last night, said that the English empire had been built and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by its statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend the country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do the duty of tramping out the last enemies more serious, because enemies within the civil boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say 'Stand off' to anyone, whoever he might be, who should dare to try and break or dismember the empire, thereby ruining its destiny. The speech received deafening cheers. It might not be out of place to quote here a statement made recently by the London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* to the effect that a representation of the civil war in Ireland, threatened by Mr. Johnston and others of their party, as a consequence of the establishment of an Irish Parliament, the Ulster Orangemen, resident in London, are enlisting in large numbers in volunteer corps, in which they are being trained to the use of arms, so that when the time comes they may be ready to return home and 'line the ditches' from the Giant's Causeway to the Boyne."

The London correspondent of the *Atlas Californica*, telegraphing on April 14, gives the following account of the suicide of the Earl of Shaftesbury, which has been briefly reported in a cable message. "Lord Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon. He was in a riding, through Regent-street, when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his person. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. He was 54 years of age and was the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding October 1, 1855, to the title, on the death of his father, who was a noted philanthropist. He has left a widow, Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry, and one son and five daughters. The Earl had latterly been unwell, and had complained of mental depression. Lord Shaftesbury fired the first shot at his right temple, but missed his aim. The cabman descended from his seat and refused to proceed further, as he feared he would be shot. Lord Shaftesbury tried to persuade him to continue the drive and offered him a five-pound note, but the cabman was immovable. A constable who had heard the shot fired approached the cab at this moment, when Lord Shaftesbury fired again, the ball taking effect in his temple. The constable seeing that he was about to fire tried to seize his arm, but failed. Lord Shaftesbury was driven in haste to the hospital. He did not speak after shooting the second time, and died in 10 minutes after his arrival."

The parishioners of the Hong Kong and Mount Aukley C. E. churches have (reports the *Scrutator*) presented the Rev. F. J. Holliman with a purse of £50, as an Easter offering, in recognition of his valuable services in connection with these churches. The paper remarks:—"During the short time the Rev. gentleman has been in the district he has displayed a great amount of earnestness and energy in forwarding the interests of the church with which he is connected, and is well deserving of this token of esteem."

The Church of England Messenger (Melbourne) offers the following remarks upon the replies given by the Primate and the Bishop of Adelaide to the request which were made that they should set apart a day for humiliation and prayer in view of the drought:—"We entirely agree with the view which the Primate and the Bishop of Adelaide take of the matter. A very heavy blow indeed must have fallen upon the community before our national humiliations prove other than hollow mockery, injurious to true religious feeling, and dishonouring to God. But may not the Church intercede for our land, and pray for rain, though the clouds be not moved to sympathize and fast in its behalf? There is no need to ask for any special holiday to be proclaimed in order that special services be held by all our congregations, in order to pray God for the breaking up of the long calamitous drought from which so many districts have suffered long. At the same time we thoroughly recognise the justice of the position taken by the Primate and the Bishop of Adelaide. When a drought is so large as our own, different districts will have different wants; and an indiscriminate direction to the clergy to use the prayer for rain, while it might be hailed with joy in districts suffering from want of water, would be less acceptable—might even give rise to murmuring and dissatisfaction—in part, where a diminution rather than an increase of the rainfall was a thing to be desired. An every heart knows its own necessity, and the use or omission of the special form of supplication for rain may be safely left with other things to local option."

With reference to the relations between Mr. Chamberlain, who recently resigned the position of President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Gladstone, the *Birmingham Post* says:—"Immense has been published by certain journals to the effect that negotiations of some kind had taken place between the leaders of the Conservative party and the Ministers who had left Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, with a view to concerted action in regard to the Irish question of the Government. We are authorized to say that, as far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned, these reports are absolutely false; there has been no such negotiation, nor any thought of it. As regards Mr. Chamberlain's position, we are enabled to state, with entire unreserve, that he has not joined, and does not intend to join, any coalition whatever for the purpose of attempting to displace Mr. Gladstone, for whose genius and character he entertains unabated respect. Mr. Chamberlain's differences with Mr. Gladstone are solely in regard to the Irish policy submitted by the Prime Minister to the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, has no knowledge as to how far this policy may have been modified since his resignation, and therefore is unable to say whether it may not still be possible for him to give his support in its present shape. In any case, however, Mr. Chamberlain's opposition will be of no avail, as he is authorized to say that, as far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned, these reports are absolutely false; there has been no such negotiation, nor any thought of it. As regards Mr. Chamberlain's position, we are enabled to state, with entire unreserve, that he has not joined, and does not intend to join, any coalition whatever for the purpose of attempting to displace Mr. Gladstone, for whose genius and character he entertains unabated respect. 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55 HILLINGHAM PER FOOT, and
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Further particulars will be published in a future advertisement.

ORDER of RULES.

NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 24,

WATKIN and WATKIN offer by auction, at 11 o'clock, at
Rooms, 281, Pitt-street, on the above date, the undermen-
tioned properties:

COOK'S RIVER ROAD. Choice Block of Land, having a frontage
of 200 feet to Cook's River-road, 150 feet to Albert-street,
and 150 feet to the River, with a lane at the rear.

MARRICKVILLE, Chaldee-street. Block of Land, having a frontage of
113 feet to Chaldee-street, by a depth of
110 feet 6 inches to Albert-street, ad-
joining the Public School grounds.

PADDINGTON, Suburban-street, Gas Cottage. A W.R. Cottage, with iron roof, and
containing 10 rooms and cellars, and
verandah front and back, on land 50
feet by 120 feet, and to a lane at the rear. Torren-
tine title.

NORTH KINGSTON, Devon-street. A W.R. Cottage, on stone foundation,
containing three rooms, pantry, an
whitewash, side entrance. Torren-
tine title.

ALSO, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
MARRICKVILLE, Holmwood-street.—Lots 18 to 22 of section
40 x 100. Torren-tine title.

Fairfield, St. Albans-street.—Lots 23 to 26 and 27 to 32 of
section 3, 88 feet to Cordington-street, 110 feet to
Woolley-street, by a through depth of 220 feet. Tor-
rentine title.

Grangeville, High-street.—Block of land having a frontage of
1500 ft. to Government Road by a depth of 1500 ft.
ADJUDICATED.

ALKALINDIA CRESCENT.

STALLBROOK HOUSE.

TUESDAY, 25th May, at 11.30 a.m.

WATKIN and WATKIN will sell by auction, at
their Rooms, 281, Pitt-street, on **TUESDAY, 25th May**
at 11.30 a.m.,

ASFIELD, Frederick-street.
STALLBROOK, Gentlemen's Brick RESIDENCE,
containing hall, 7 rooms, pantry, kitchen, storeroom,
verandah and balcony, large bath, 12 x 15, with
large large front pump; gas laid on all over the house,
large cooking range in kitchen, French blinds.

The land has a frontage of 80 feet to Frederick-street, by
depth of 203 feet, being a corner lot.

Planted with fruit and flower trees.

MR. PETERA.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 25th May.

WATKIN and WATKIN will sell by auction, at
their Rooms, 281, Pitt-street, on the above date, the
Gentlemen's COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 7 rooms,
kitchen, pantry, storeroom, stable, coachhouse, &c.

The land has an area of about five acres, having external
frontage to the Cook's River-road and Richey-street.

THE FINE ESTATE
situate between the roads of FINE FARM, and the gas works,
MORTLAKE
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

DEEP-WATER FRONTAGES. **DEEP-WATER FRONTAGES.**

NO RESERVATIONS. NO RESERVATIONS.

NO MANGROVE SWAMPS.

THE STEAMERS' WHARF being right on the ESTATE more
valuable, attainable, and practicable
WATER-FRONTAGE SITES
do not exist in
PORT JACKSON;
and **THE ALLOTMENTS**
are pre-eminently suited for Residential and Manufacturing
Purposes.

SATURDAY, 25th May,
at 9 p.m.

WATKIN and WATKIN, by order of the **Mortgagee**,
Messrs. WATKIN and WATKIN, and Building Estate
Limited (C. W. Foxall, Manager), and Building Estate
Limited (C. W. Foxall, Manager), on the 25th May, at 9 p.m.,
NEXT SATURDAY WEEK, May 25, at 9 p.m.
will have in auction the above ESTATE, as subdivided by Mr. J. H. Laycock into
50 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS,
having frontages—
Burwood-road, of 50 feet, depths 120 feet; Lake-road,
40 feet, depths 120 feet; and the adjacent frontages
Burrumbidgee, and the adjacent frontages, on the Lake-road,
have frontages of 50 feet by excellent depths ranging
from 177 feet.

A LIBERALLY SUBSIDIZED ESTATE.

10 WATER FRONTAGE LOTS.

WATKIN and WATKIN draw attention
to the
TERMS of SALE,
which are drawn on a scale of liberality to suit the times and
interests of purchasers—
£5 per lot deposit, and the balance at the rate of 5 per cent. for
every £100 owing, and the balance at the rate of 5 per cent. for
every £100 owing, which is exceptionally low, and hitherto un-
known.

Also,
Liberal assistance to build will be given.

The future success of Mortlake has been placed beyond
doubt by the location thereof of the works, gunners, and man-
ufacturing plant of the Australian and New Zealand Company, which
situate just across the road from the estate.

The goods and chattels of the above Company, which
these gas works rank amongst the largest in the world, at
which to employ large numbers of men, who will locate about
this spot.

A Special steamer has been engaged on Day of Sale.
Free Tickets will be issued.

In the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court,
held at Sydney.

THORNTON and ASHBY v. HAYNES.
ON WEDNESDAY, 24th MAY, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to writ of Habeas Corpus
issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied,
the goods and chattels of the defendant, and the proceeds of
stock-in-trade of a printer, plant, &c.
will be sold by public auction, at 20, Castlereagh-street.
Dated the 14th day of May, 1905.

JAS. MATTHEW, Bailiff.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
His Honor's Department, Sydney, 18th May, 1905.

FORTER v. HAYNES.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 24th May instant, at 11 a.m.,
the premises occupied by the defendant, Castlereagh-street,
situated, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public au-
ction.

Printing presses, a quantity of type, office furniture, &c.
&c.

Terms, prompt cash.

CHARLES COWPER.

Auction Sales.

NEXT THURSDAY, 20th May.

CARTHONA.

DARLING POINT.

The most charming and romantic spot in this beautiful suburb.

3 ACRES 3 RODS OF LAND, WITH NEARLY 600 FEET OF WATER FRONTAGE, ONE OF THE FINEST BEACHES IN THE HARBOUR.

THE VIEWS FROM THE GROUND CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN ANYWHERE ROUND SYDNEY.

THE HOUSE, a fine stone building, in the TUDOR style, is in perfect order throughout, and contains 14 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and servants' hall, with fine cellars.

THE OUTSIDE BUILDINGS consist of a ball and billiard rooms, stabling, coachhouse, laundry, and man's room.

There is also a fine bathing-house, with dressing-rooms and boat dock.

THE GROUND has been laid out with great taste, and the driving hillside road, and the fine winding roads, with a view of the harbour, and a fine view of the city.

ON THE CROWN OF THE HILL is a level plot of some half an acre, used as a croquet-ground and poultry yard, approached by a private road from the main driving road.

TO DESCRIPTION CAN GIVE AN ADEQUATE IDEA OF THE SPECIAL CHARM OF THIS PROPERTY.

As easy access from the city and its quiet street, with grand facilities for boating and yachting, are beyond anything of its kind on the water frontage of the harbour.

THE TITLE IS FREEHOLD, and there is NOT ANY RESERVATION ON ITS WATER FRONTAGE, the whole length of which has been improved and enclosed.

The Boat Dock and Private Jetty have been formed at great expense.

The terms of payment will be easy.

MILLS and PILE have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 120, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 20th May, at half-past 11 o'clock.

A FAMILY RESIDENCE, at DARLING POINT, with 3 and 4-quarters acre of land, and nearly 600 feet water frontage to the Harbour and Double Bay.

PLAN AT THE ROOMS.

INSPECTION by card only, and by a previous appointment with the Auctioneers, 120, Pitt-street.

PORT MACQUARIE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

NEXT THURSDAY, 20th May.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, situated about 200 YARDS FROM THE STEAMERS WHARF, PORT MACQUARIE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, containing 37 Rooms, Cellars, Billiard Room, Commercial Room, Kitchen, Balcony, and Verandah, Stables, Outbuildings, &c., all of brick, roofed with iron, large underground tank.

THE HOTEL has a frontage of about 90 feet to Horton-street, and about 50 feet to the beach, and the land has an area of about 2 acres 21 perches.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, situated about 200 YARDS FROM THE STEAMERS WHARF, PORT MACQUARIE.

CLOSE TO THE STEAMERS WHARF.

MANLY, MANLY, MANLY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20th May.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS.

FINEST-CLASS ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 50 feet frontage to Redoubt-street by a depth of 180 feet, overlooking FAIRY BOWER, and close to the CATHOLIC SEMINARY, Lot 3, &c.

This, Freehold. Terms, 10 per cent. Deposit; Balance, 5, 5, and 5, 9 months, at 6 per cent.

MILLS and PILE have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Mart, 120, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th May, at 11.30.

FINE VILLA SITE, overlooking Fairy Bower, near the R.C. Seminary.

MILLS and PILE will sell by public auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 120, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

HOUSES, 27 feet frontage to Redoubt-street, 120 feet to Horton-street, 120 feet to the beach, and the land has an area of about 2 acres 21 perches.

OLD metal, old iron, old European carriages, and 6-inch to 1-inch old European carriages and hammocks.

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THURSDAY, 20th May.

TOPT MONKS.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. F. B. HOLT, known as THE EDGECROFT ESTATE.

Area, 3 Rods 30 Perches, nearly ONE ACRE OF LAND.

THE MOST HIGHLY-IMPROVED, and FINEST WATER-FRONTAGE PROPERTY in this FAVOURITE LOCALITY.

CLOSE TO THE CITY.

THE HOUSE is a beautifully-designed substantial building of stone and brick, with tiled roof.

All the INTERIOR FINISHING of the very best class.

The VERANDAH and PASSAGES are all laid with Vienna black and white marble.

The STABLES and COACHHOUSE have all the latest improvements.

The VIEWS from the balconies, lawn, and terraces are unsurpassed by any position in the harbour. Every boat, ship, or steamer passing in or out is under observation.

THE FERNERIES, GREENHOUSES, and CONSERVATORIES are very extensive.

A GOOD BOWLING GREEN and TENNIS LAWN.

THE SEA-WALLING, BOAT-DOCK, and BATHING-HOUSE have all been made completely.

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

THE FRONTAGE TO THE CRESCENT-ROAD is 74 feet 3 inches, and the depth of the property about 350 feet.

TITLE—The well-known Macleay Leasehold, having 75 years to run, at an Annual Rental of 24s.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MILLS and PILE have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 120, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, at half-past 11 o'clock.

TOPT MONKS.

A FAMILY MANSION AND GROUNDS, ELIZABETH BAY.

Particulars of Title can be obtained from Messrs. Ward, Johnson, and Co., Solicitors, Pitt-street.

TERMS AT SALE.

ON THE GROUND, 20th May.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES, ORCHARD AND ORCHARD BLOCKS.

BRUSH FARM, PARLAMATTA.

MAIN ROAD FRONTAGE—GRAND VIEWS, within easy distance of THE EASTWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

THE NEWCASTLE RAILWAY LINE, to be opened this year.

SUBDIVISION OF THE HOMESTEAD.

PORTION OF THE LATE DR. A. A. WEST'S ESTATE.

SALE ON THE GROUND.

THE TITLE IS FREEHOLD, and THE TERMS 10 per cent. deposit, 10 per cent. in 3 months, the balance in three years at 6 per cent.

MILLS and PILE have been instructed by the executor of the estate to sell by public auction, on the Ground, at 11.30.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, at half-past 11 o'clock.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES, ORCHARD AND ORCHARD BLOCKS, each having 50 feet frontage to the main road, by depth of 300 feet.

These lots are improved, and have fine orange and summer fruit trees of vigorous bearing age.

TWO ORCHARD BLOCKS, each of about 4 acres.

Also, THE BRUSH FARM ORCHARD of 15 acres 1 rod 9 perches. This block is situated to the west of Brush Farm House, and is all planted with the choicest varieties of summer fruits, and oranges and lemons, young around trees JUST AT BEARING AGE. The soil is of the richest description, and the position is so sheltered from both the west and south winds that there is no loss of fruit.

This choice title property would be a certain competitor to any independent person, and should meet your yield about \$200 per acre.

Lithos, on application at the Sydney Auction Mart, 120, Pitt-street.

THE FIRST SUBDIVISION OF THE CELEBRATED QUAKER'S HILL ESTATE.

SATURDAY, 20th May.

The Property of the Quaker's Hill Land Company, Limited, and close to the Douglas Railway Line.

OVER 800 GOOD-SIZED TOWNSHIP LOTS, and 800 ORCHARD AND MARKET GARDEN BLOCKS of 2 to 4 acres each.

MAGNIFICENT RICH VOLCANIC SOIL, equal to the celebrated Brush Farm, producing the finest oranges in the country, as may be seen at Mr. Fry's orchard, adjoining this estate.

MILLS and PILE have been instructed by the Quaker's Hill Land Company, Limited, to sell by public auction, on the Ground, at 11.30.

ON THE GROUND, 20th May, at 11.30.

THE FIRST SUBDIVISION OF THE CELEBRATED QUAKER'S HILL ESTATE.

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ON THE GROUND, 20th May, at 11.30.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.

WOOLLAHRA.

EDGECROFT ESTATE.

WOOLLAHRA.

The property of the LAND COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, Limited, 270, Pitt-street.

OPPOSITE THE ORAFFON ESTATE, and OVERLOOKING DOUBLE BAY.

This CHARMING ESTATE is situated on the EDGECROFT ESTATE, to which it is a close and direct approach, close to the OLD SOUTH HEAD-ROAD, along which the Waverley Tram runs, and commanding lovely views of

DOUBLE BAY, THE HARBOUR, THE CITY, WOOLLAHRA, and the

SUBURB OF EDGECROFT.

ONE of the MOST CHARMING SPOTS in this FASHIONABLE and FAVOURITE SUBURB.

TRAM within a FEW YARDS.

ELEVATED LAND, SLENDID VIEWS.

30 FEET LANE to every ALLOTMENT.

140 LOTS TO SELECT FROM.

TOWN'S TITLE, MOST LIBERAL TERMS, and 50 DEPOSIT per lot, and 25 per cent.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions from the Directors of the Land Company of Australasia to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th May, at 2 p.m.

THE EDGECROFT ESTATE, on the HEIGHTS OF WOOLLAHRA.

The SUBDIVISION has been carefully carried out by Messrs. ARCHER and EDGECROFT, Licensed Surveyors, of Pitt-street, and the title is perfect.

The SITE, 140 in number, all well laid out to 30-FOOT LANE, and from the EDGECROFT-ROAD, COOPER, AUSTRALIA, SMALL, and SHORT STREETS.

THE TITLE IS TORRENS' ACT, and the TERMS EXCEPTIONAL, viz., 50 DEPOSIT per lot, balance by monthly instalments of 25s. Interest at rate of 7 per cent, calculated on the DAILY BALANCE.

PLANS may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 270, Pitt-street, or from the Auctioneers.

REMEMBER. NEXT SATURDAY.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

NORTH KINGSTON, DENISON-STREET.

Two good COTTAGES, Nos. 120 and 121, between BISHOP and ETON STREETS, about 3 minutes' walk from Newtown Station, built of brick on stone, each containing 6 rooms, verandah, &c., and 20 x 25 ft. with lane at rear. RENTAL, \$1 each per week.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 20th May, at 11.30 a.m.

SOLICITORS FOR VENDOR, Messrs. STEPHEN, LAURENCE, and JAGGERS, 270, Pitt-street.

PETERMAN or SOUTH ANNANDALE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, elegantly situated at the top of WESTBOURNE-STREET, next the SOUTH ANNANDALE ESTATE, 3 MINUTES' WALK, and 5 of TRAIN, at STANMORE STATION, and commanding SLENDID VIEWS; substantially built of brick on stone, dated roof, containing hall, dining, drawing, and 4 bed rooms, kitchen, bathroom, verandah, with iron roof, and 20 x 25 ft. with lane at rear. CITY WATER and GAS, and 100 feet frontage to WESTBOURNE-STREET, and 20 x 25 ft. with lane at rear. RENTAL, \$1 each per week.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 20th May, at 11.30 a.m.

TITLE, TORRENS' ACT. EASY TERMS.

FADINGTON-GIPPS-STREET.

Valuable Property, having 40 FEET frontage to GIPPS-STREET by 45 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the rear portion of the property, situated between HILLAPUR STREET and GLENMORE-ROAD, and nearly opposite the BARRACK GATES.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 20th May, at 11.30 a.m.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

CANLEY VALE, MYE-ROAD.

Neat two-roomed W. B. COTTAGE, with Washhouse, Stables, Fowlhouse, Piggery, &c., 20 minutes from station, occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes. LAND, HALF-ACRE (160 x 100 feet) with 100 feet frontage to MYE-ROAD, and 100 feet to GLENMORE-ROAD, and 20 x 25 ft. with lane at rear. RENTAL, \$1 each per week.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 20th May, at 11.30 a.m.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

CANLEY VALE, MYE-ROAD.

Neat two-roomed W. B. COTTAGE, with Washhouse, Stables, Fowlhouse, Piggery, &c., 20 minutes from station, occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes. LAND, HALF-ACRE (160 x 100 feet) with 100 feet frontage to MYE-ROAD, and 100 feet to GLENMORE-ROAD, and 20 x 25 ft. with lane at rear. RENTAL, \$1 each per week.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 270, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 20th May, at 11.30 a.m.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Businesses for Sale.

EDGE and CO., Wright, Heaton, and Co's Buildings, 243, Pitt-street, offer Hotels at prices to suit all buyers.

EDGE and CO. offer Hotel, prominent position, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1

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M. Russell, Taruna, John-street, Ashfield.
 M. Couple, for butcher; man, ride and
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young Girl, no House and Parlor Maid,
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 A single-man **GARDENER** and to Mil-
 s. Brighton, Glenmore-road.
GIRL, 10 to 4 daily; wivs. required. Mr.
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